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selfish gain. India is on the other side of the world from us; we are not connected with her in any way politically, and our commercial dealings are very small. The unselfishness of this work has won the hearts of many of the thoughtful men of India. It was a pleasant experience at different places in public receptions to have the head of the municipality, and in every case a Hindu, pay his tribute of praise for what we are doing for them; the words were apparently sincere and spoken without reserve. It has been a great satisfaction for me to say that the thing in which we at home take pride is not our rapid growth as a nation, nor our size, nor our wealth; it is not our manufactures, nor our great agricultural and mineral wealth. Material prosperity makes neither a man nor a nation great. The thing of which we are most proud is what our nation has done for civil and religious liberty; that to many of our nation there is a word longer than "nationalism," and that is "internationalism," and that we desire to exemplify real "brotherhood" to every nation.

The United States holds a proud position for what she has done, but with it there is an ever-increasing opportunity and responsibility; in fact, "responsibility" is another way of spelling "opportunity." It ought to sober every American and give him a new purpose to help keep our nation true to the highest ideals, not for her own sake alone, but to uplift the world.

SAMUEL B. CAPEN.

Indian Ocean, Dec. 31, 1913.

An Urgent Appeal for the Famine Sufferers in Japan.

TOKYO, JAPAN, January 23, 1914.

Editor ADVOCATE OF PEACE, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: At a recent meeting of the executive committee of the American Peace Society of Japan it was decided to send to the editors of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* and of *Peace Movement* a statement that in the judgment of this committee the suffering now prevailing in the famine regions of northern Japan, with the certainty of increased distress later on, warrants an appeal for help.

Reports of conditions now existing in the northern part of the mainland and in Hokkaido (the northern island) have been given to the public by government officials, local Japanese and foreign residents, and special representatives of Japanese and foreign newspapers. Appeals are being made to private and public charity. A large organization, backed by the best Japanese business men, has been organized for carrying out temporary and permanent relief measures.

The present famine is due to floods and shortage of the rice crop. Relief measures cover distribution of money and supplies for immediate needs, assistance in planting next year's crop, public works guaranteeing more efficient protection against floods, and agricultural and industrial development of this backward region which has often suffered from famine in the past.

Funds for any or all of these purposes will be welcomed by the Japanese who are seeking to meet the present needs. The American Peace Society of Japan will be responsible for the careful distribution of any

funds entrusted to it for this purpose. Dr. D. B. Schneder, one of the vice-presidents, president of the North Japan College at Sendai; Dr. G. M. Rowland, of Sapporo, Hokkaido, and other members of the society are resident in the famine districts.

Donations should be sent to the treasurer of the American Peace Society of Japan, Mr. E. W. Frazer, No. 1 Yayesu Cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo, or to the account of the society at the International Banking Corporation, New York, or any of its branches or correspondents elsewhere.

On behalf of the American Peace Society of Japan.
J. MCD. GARDINER, *President*.
GILBERT BOWLES, *Secretary*.

Peace and War Measures Before Congress.

In order to enable those actively engaged in the effort to develop more pacific relations among nations to have accurate information regarding legislative measures, we began in the January issue the publication of the titles of bills and resolutions pending before Congress which are of a nature to affect the cause of peace. This feature it is expected to make a regular department. In certain cases the text of important bills may be printed, that peace workers may be able quickly to bring influence to bear upon legislation for or against pacifist principles.

The *Congressional Record*, containing verbatim reports of the proceedings, is printed daily while Congress is in session, and may be secured through members of Congress at small cost. It will be of very great value to our workers.

(Legislation is introduced into either House of Congress, and bills or resolutions are numbered consecutively as filed. They are immediately referred to the appropriate committees, whose reports bring them to the originating House for passage. The following abbreviations are employed: S., Senate Bill; H. R., House of Representatives Bill; J. Res., Joint Resolution; Con. Res., Concurrent Resolution; Res., Resolution; Rept., Report.)

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

By Mr. Ashurst, of Arizona: A bill (S. 3791) to provide for the construction of a fence on the international boundary line, from the Rio Grande River to the Pacific Ocean, on the southern boundary of the United States, and appropriating \$350,000 therefor. To the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. Britten, of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 12582) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the opening, maintenance, protection, and operation of the Panama Canal, and the sanitation and government of the Canal Zone," approved August 24, 1912. To the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. Crawford, of South Dakota: A bill (S. 1226) to enable the President to propose and invite foreign governments to participate in an international conference to promote an international inquiry into the causes of the high cost of living throughout the world, and to enable the United States to participate in said conference. To the Committee on Foreign Relations. (Also H. R. 9420, by Mr. Gorman, of Illinois, and H. R. 4402, by Mr. Curley, of Massachusetts.)